

Air Quality Permitting



for Industrial Facilities

List of Acronyms

AAQS	Ambient Air Quality Standards (SC R.62.5 Std.2)
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BAQ	Bureau of Air Quality, SCDHEC
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAM	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
CEM	Continuous Emissions Monitoring
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COM	Continuous Opacity Monitor
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EQC	Environmental Quality Control
GCMP	General Conditional Major Permit
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
H ₂ S	Hydrogen Sulfide
HF	Hydrogen Fluoride
LAER	Lowest Achievable Emission Rate
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NOMA	Notice of MACT Approval
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
Pb	Lead
PE	Professional Engineer
PM	Particulate Matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter-10 microns
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTE	Potential to emit
SCDHEC	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
TAP	Toxic Air Pollutant
Title V	A comprehensive operating permit, which includes federally enforceable operating conditions, monitoring, and public involvement.
TMS	Technical Management Section of the BAQ
TPY	Tons per year
TSP	Total Suspended Particles
TVACC	Title V Annual Compliance Certifications
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
112(g)	Section 112(g) of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments- "Case-by-Case MACT"
112(j)	Section 112(j) of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments- "MACT Hammer"

Purpose

The intent of this brochure is to provide a general overview of the air permitting process, requirements and timeframes for obtaining construction and operating permits in South Carolina. South Carolina Air Pollution Control Requirements and Standards are contained in SC Regulation 61-62. They can be viewed electronically on the SCDHEC BAQ web site at <http://www.scdhec.net/baq/>. A request for a hard copy can be made by contacting the Freedom of Information Office (FOI) at (803) 898-3882. The SCDHEC BAQ is the agency responsible for regulating air emissions through the permitting process. For questions concerning air emissions and permitting requirements, contact the BAQ at (803) 898-4123. The SCDHEC also has twelve Environmental Quality Control (EQC) District Offices located throughout the State. Each EQC District Office is staffed with an air quality manager, who is a valuable resource for local information concerning procedures for obtaining construction and operating permits. A directory of these EQC District Offices is included at the back of this brochure.

Also, included in this brochure is a table of many state and federal air regulations affecting facilities in South Carolina. It includes a brief description of how the regulations applies to facilities, what the regulation requirements are, review timelines, and public comment periods.



What is a permit?

An air permit is a legal document that limits the amount of regulated air pollutants emitted at a facility. Prior to construction, alteration of a process, installation of a control device, or the addition of a source of emissions, a permit must be obtained. Before a permit is issued, a construction permit application must be submitted by a facility to the BAQ. The permit application is reviewed and evaluated to determine which state and federal regulations may apply to the facility, such as monitoring, record-keeping or possibly limiting emissions.

Major vs Minor Source Facilities

A "minor" source facility emits less than 100 tons per year (TPY) of any criteria pollutant (CO, PM, NO_x, SO₂, Pb, VOCs) and less than 10 TPY of any single hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or less than 25 TPY of more than one HAP. A "major" source facility has the potential to emit greater than 100 TPY (when located in an attainment area) of any criteria air pollutant, or 10 TPY or more of any single HAP, or 25 TPY or more of any combination of HAPs. (An attainment area is a region that meets the NAAQS).

The construction permit

A facility must submit a construction permit application in a timely manner and a construction permit must be issued by the BAQ before any construction begins. A facility's construction permit application requires the following information:

- Explanation and purpose of submittal.
- Completion of appropriate forms, including SC registered PE signature and stamp. (See SC Regulation 62.1 for PE exemptions.) Forms are available on the BAQ web site at <http://www.scdhec.net/baq/>.
- Process flow diagrams, for all air pollution emitting processes.
- Complete air dispersion modeling questionnaires and air dispersion modeling analysis (SC Regulation 61-62, Standard 2, 7, and 8).
- Emissions calculations and rates and,
- A plot plan drawn to scale showing dimensions of all property lines and structures on site that may affect pollutant dispersion modeling.

The maximum allowable review time by the BAQ for issuing a construction permit is 90 days. The construction permit is evaluated for compliance and completeness with applicable regulations, such as LAER, PSD, NESHAP, NAAQS, Title V, etc., which may result in longer review times. Construction may proceed after the BAQ issues a construction permit.

The Operating p e r m i t

Once construction has been completed, a facility must request an operating permit fifteen days prior to operation. SC DHEC staff will inspect the facility to ensure compliance with the construction and operating permits. The operating permit contains all of the specific record keeping and reporting requirements, emissions limitations, compliance status, and operating conditions as mandated in South Carolina and federal air pollution control regulations.

The BAQ issues four types of operating permits: State Operating Permits, Title V Operating Permits, Conditional Major Permits, and General Conditional Major Permits, depending on the facility process operation and/or emissions. Title V and Conditional Major operating permits are typically required for facilities considered "major" for emitting certain air pollutants.

Major Source o p e r a t i n g p e r m i t

New major facilities (or synthetic minor or conditional major permitted facilities that exceed the major source emissions threshold) are required to roll their construction permit(s) into an existing Title V permit, or submit a Title V application within twelve (12) months after becoming subject to the South Carolina Title V Operating Permit Program. A new "major" facility must comply with "minor" facility permitting requirements in addition to submitting a complete Title V (Part 70) permit application within 12 months after commencing operation.

A Title V permit is a comprehensive and enforceable operating permit that requires U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) review and a public comment period. The maximum review time by the BAQ to issue a Title V Operating Permit is 540 days. If a facility provides insufficient data necessary for calculating or determining the maximum capacity for facility emissions, the BAQ permit engineer can stop the 540-day clock to request additional information.

Any change in ownership or modification to the facility/unit(s) requires notification and/or approval from BAQ and/or EPA. Changes such as address or ownership also require BAQ and EPA notification. Minor modifications that do not alter a permit condition require the BAQ to notify EPA within 5 days, and provide written approval from the BAQ permit engineer within 90 days. Significant modifications that result in major changes in emissions or permit conditions require BAQ approval, EPA notification, and public notification. The review time to grant a significant modification request is 18 months including a 30-day public comment period. A Title V modification guidance flowchart is included in this brochure. A Title V renewal application must be submitted to the BAQ six months or 180 days prior to permit expiration.

NESHAP/MACT

National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants NESHAP)/Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)

Facilities must comply with all applicable 40CFR61 and 40CFR63 NESHAP/MACT standards. Section 112 (g) and 112 (j) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) serve as transitional regulations until EPA finalizes MACT standard for that source type. The Section 112(g), "case-by-case" MACT, regulation is triggered if a facility constructs or reconstructs a major HAP source and no MACT standard has been promulgated for that source type. The case-by-case MACT determination requires the facility to submit an application to be reviewed by the BAQ. The review process takes approximately 105 days, which includes an EPA and public comment period. A Notice of MACT Approval (NOMA) will be issued with federally enforceable conditions. Section 112(j) established a mechanism for states to regulate major sources of HAPs in the event that EPA fails to meet the regulatory deadlines specified in the CAA. Section 112(j) requires facilities that are major to apply to the state for revision of their operating permits. The permit revision must contain emission limits equivalent to the limits EPA should have established. The 112(j) determination process is similar to the 112(g) case-by-case MACT determination process but has an 18 month timetable, which includes public notice and an EPA and public comment period. Either of these processes may trigger a Title V significant modification.

Air Dispersion modeling

Air dispersion modeling determines air quality impacts at the facility property line and beyond. Facility location, emissions, and quality of the local ambient air could require the facility to demonstrate compliance with National Ambient Air Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants (R.62.5, Standard 2). The South Carolina State Implementation Plan (SIP) sets limits on criteria pollutant emissions to ensure that air quality in the area is in attainment with the NAAQS for each criteria pollutant. Currently, South Carolina is in attainment with the NAAQS. Should an area of the state reach non-attainment status, a facility may be required to reduce emissions or to install more efficient control devices in accordance with New Source Review (NSR). Certain counties have individual criteria pollutant baselines established by emissions data for existing major source facilities located in the area. Any increases or decreases in emissions from a new or modified emission source must comply with the initial baselines set in that county. New facilities locating in a county with criteria baselines will be required to submit air dispersion modeling findings to ensure compliance with the modeling guidelines and baseline emission limits.

Prevention of *[PSD]* Significant Deterioration

If a facility has the potential to emit 250 TPY (100 TPY of one of the 28 source categories listed in SC R.62.5, Standard 7) of any regulated air pollutant, it is subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD). PSD requires a facility to perform air dispersion modeling and install Best Available Control Technology (BACT). Emission rates used in air dispersion modeling to show compliance with ambient standards are then included in the permit. Any increase in emission rates, addition of pollutants, changes in stack characteristics, or in property boundary lines will require the facility to re-submit air modeling data to ensure compliance with state and federal ambient air

quality standards (AAQS). Any increase or decrease in any pollutant will be reviewed by the BAQ to ensure compliance with emission limits in the PSD permit. The PSD review is lengthy and complicated. The permit could take up to 270 days (on receipt of complete application) to be issued, including a required public notice and 30-day comment period.

New Source Performance Standard *[NSPS]*

Any new, modified, or reconstructed source at a facility may be subject to the New Source Performance Standard (NSPS), federally mandated regulations developed on an industry - or process-specific basis. The NSPS regulates criteria pollutants and HAPs. South Carolina has been delegated to implement most of the NSPS. Facilities subject to NSPS are required to comply with specific emissions limitations, and testing and reporting schedules for a regulated pollutant. Some facilities could be subject to both NSPS and NESHAP. Any NSPS unit requires a permit and may require air dispersion modeling. SC Regulation 62.63, NSPS, provides a list of NSPS subparts for which delegation has been granted to South Carolina. The maximum allowable BAQ review time is 90 days.

VOC / LAER

Volatile Organic Compounds *[VOC]* Lowest Achievable Emission Rate *[LAER]*

Facilities that increase their emissions of VOCs more than 100 ton per year (TPY) over their 1979 baseline VOC emissions rate are subject to Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) (SC R.62.5, Standard 5.1). The 1979 baseline VOC emissions rate for pre-1979 facilities was established based on 1976, 1977, and/or 1978 VOC emissions data. Any increase or decrease in VOC emissions from the 1979 baseline must be documented in order to determine the facility's increase over the 100 TPY facility-wide VOC emissions. If a proposed change causes the net VOC emissions to increase 100 TPY or more over the initial 1979 baseline, all increases in VOC emissions which resulted in the net VOC increase greater than 100 TPY will become subject to the LAER regulation, and LAER controls must be applied to each source.

For facilities starting operation after 1979, proposed VOC emissions sources are reviewed to determine net emissions. Cumulative net increases in VOC emissions that equal or exceed 100 TPY will trigger LAER applicability to all sources of VOCs at the facility. The facility has several options to avoid LAER applicability. The facility can install LAER control devices, which will take associated VOC emissions out of the net increase total, or take enforceable limits to avoid LAER review.

The facility must do a nation-wide search to find similar processes in determining a LAER control device. LAER applicability determinations options should be discussed with the BAQ permit engineer when planning for future increases in VOC emissions and facility expansions.

Major Source Avoidance

To avoid major source permitting, a construction permit must be submitted to the BAQ requesting federally enforceable limits. The construction permit application will be reviewed. If approved, the permit will limit the facility's potential to emit to below Title V major source thresholds, therefore deferring it from Title V major source status as defined in SC Regulation 61-62.70 "Title V Operating Permit Program." In addition to emission limitations, stringent monitoring, reporting, and record keeping requirements established by BAQ must be followed. Air dispersion modeling is required to demonstrate that the facility's proposed operation will not interfere with attainment or maintenance of any state or national ambient air quality standards. The proposed operating permit, with pollutant limitations and other federally enforceable permit conditions, will limit the facility's potential to emit to below Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V major source thresholds. PSD emissions limitations ensure that the facility operates as a minor source under a Synthetic Minor Permit. Facilities taking emission limitations other than PSD limits will be required to submit a construction permit application requesting limits to obtain Conditional Major status. Conditional Major and

Synthetic Minor construction applications have a 90 day maximum review time (upon receipt of a complete application), and this permit preparation includes a public notice period. An operating permit must be requested before a facility puts the emission unit into operation.

General Conditional Major Permits

The BAQ has issued four General Conditional Major Operating Permits for Hot Mix Asphalt Plants, Concrete Batch Plants, Fuel Combustion Operations, and Textile Greige Plants. General permits cover a large number of facilities that have similar operations, and limit their air emissions below the "major" threshold for the Title V program. General permits contain conditions to ensure that these facilities are operated as non-major sources. A facility requesting coverage under a General permit must comply with the limits of fuel usage and/or production stated in the permit to avoid Title V permit status. All facilities covered under a General Conditional Major Permit (GCMP) shall maintain records according to SC Regulation 61-62.5, 61-62.70 and the Federal CAA, as stated in that general permit. The BAQ review includes a public notice of approved general permit coverage in the State Register. General permits have a permit issue life of 5 years and an application for coverage under a renewed permit must be submitted 3 months prior to expiration.



Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

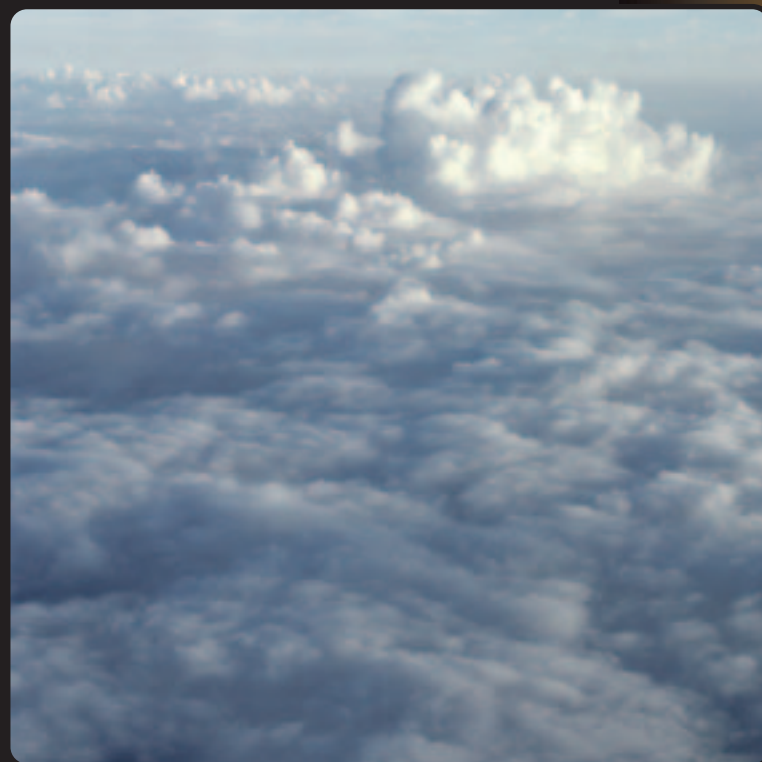
The Technical Management Section (TMS) is located in the Air Compliance Management Division of the BAQ. The TMS reviews periodic reports to determine compliance with permit conditions. While each permit has facility-specific reporting requirements, some examples of reports received are: fuel certifications, HAP and or VOC emission reports, visual inspections, Monitoring Plan Certifications, fuel usage, Continuous Emissions Monitoring (CEM), Continuous Opacity Monitoring (COM), production, and Title V Annual Compliance Certifications. The TMS also reviews submittals of monitoring plans, periodic monitoring, and ranges for control devices.

The TMS looks for four basic elements in reporting: timeliness, completeness, accuracy, and compliance status.

- **Timeliness** - Most periodic reports must be postmarked no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period. Title V Annual Compliance Certifications (TVACC) must be postmarked no later than 45 days after the end of the reporting period.
- **Completeness** – The facility must submit all of the data required by the permit condition, in the correct format.
- **Accuracy** – Information must be correct and reasonable. Checks are made for proper units, rolling sum vs. rolling average, correct calculations, and that the information covers the proper time period.
- **Compliance Status** – Reported information must be in compliance with the permitted emission limits, applicable regulations, and standards.

It is important for a facility to read their permit carefully and understand the reporting requirements. In addition to the listed reporting requirements in the permit, the TMS needs to know how all numbers are derived. For example, in VOC/HAP reports, facilities should include an algorithm with sample calculations in the first report. If the facility changes the method of calculating emissions, the algorithm should be resubmitted. In addition, most VOC/HAP reports require a 12-month rolling sum, not a rolling average.

The TMS has developed a guidance document to assist facilities with expectations for Fuel Oil Supplier Certifications, as well as one for developing monitoring plans and periodic monitoring. Both of these guidance documents are available on the BAQ web site at <http://www.scdhec.net/baq/>.



Additional Information

Official government documents, applications and information for obtaining an Air Quality permit can be located at the following sites:

ELECTRONIC FORMS AND UPDATED INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA AIR QUALITY STATUS

1. Information on current state and local air quality issues can be viewed on the Bureau of Air Quality (BAQ) web site at <http://www.scdhec.net/baq/>
2. Most permit application forms can be downloaded from the BAQ web site or obtained at your local SC DHEC EQC office.
3. Copies of electronic guidance, regulations, and technical literature may be obtained for the cost of reproduction by contacting the Freedom of Information Office at (803)898-3882. Written requests may be faxed to (803)898-3816; or mailed to:

Freedom of Information Office
SCDHEC
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

FOR ASSISTANCE:

This brochure is intended to be a summary of the construction and operating permit process and is not all-inclusive. If you have questions, please contact the Bureau of Air Quality at (803) 898-4123. To arrange a confidential meeting, contact the Environmental Permitting Liaison at (803) 896-8940.

Local DHEC, EQC District Offices

Appalachia I

Tommy Rogers, Dir.
2404 N. Main St.
Anderson, SC 29621
Phone: (864)260-5569
Fax: (864)260-4855

Appalachia II

Doug Johns, Dir.
301 University Ridge
Suite 5800
Greenville, SC 29601
Phone: (864)241-1090
Fax: (864)241-1092

Appalachia III

Barney Harmon, Dir.
975-C N. Church St.
Spartanburg, SC 29303
Phone: (864)596-3800
Fax: (864)596-2136

Catawba

Al Williams, Dir.
2475 DHEC Rd.
Lancaster, SC 29720
Phone: (803)285-7461
Fax: (803)285-5594

Central Midlands

Lewis Bedenbaugh, Dir.
Bldg #5
State Park, SC 29147
Phone: (803)896-0620
Fax: (803)896-0617

Low Country

Russell Berry, Dir.
104 Parker Drive
Burton, SC 29906
Phone: (843)846-1030
Fax: (843)846-0604

Lower Savannah

Myra Reece, Dir.
206 Beaufort St., NE
Aiken, SC 29801
Phone: (803)641-7670
Fax: (803)641-7675

Pee Dee

Marion Rembert, Dir.
145 E. Cheves St.
Florence, SC 29506
Phone: (843)661-4825
Fax: (843)661-4858

Trident

Wayne Fanning, Dir.
1362 McMillan Ave.
Suite 300
Charleston, SC 29405
Phone: (843)740-1590
Fax: (843)740-1595

Upper Savannah

Bob Jackson, Dir.
613 S. Main St.
Greenwood, SC 29646
Phone: (864)223-0333
Fax: (864)223-6935

Waccamaw

Ron Tata, Dir.
1705 Oak Street Plaza
Suite #2
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577
Phone: (843)448-1902
Fax: (843)946-9390

Wateree

Ronnie Rentz, Dir.
105 Magnolia St.
Sumter, SC 29151
Phone: (803)778-6548
Fax: (803)773-6366

Table of Applicability, Requirements and Timeframes of State and Federal Air Regulations

Regulation	Reg Cite	Applicability	Requirement	Construction Permit Review and Noticing Timeframe *	Operating Permit Review and Noticing Timeframe*
AAQS-Ambient Air Quality Standards	SC R.62.5, Standard 2	Facilities are required to show that they do not cause or contribute to an exceedance of any Standard 2 regulated pollutant (SO ₂ , TSP, PM ₁₀ , CO, HF, Pb, NO _x , and Ozone) beyond property lines.	Construction Application Air Dispersion Modeling	90 days	
CAM (Compliance Assurance Monitoring)	40 CFR64	A process/operation potential to emit (PTE) exceeds Title V threshold limits (PTE >10/25 TPY HAP or 100 TPY criteria pollutants), but not after controls. For existing Title V facilities, applicability will apply at the next Title V renewal if a process/operation PTE exceeds Title V threshold limits after control. CAM applies, if the Title V application was deemed complete after April 20, 1998, or a significant modification has to be done on the Title V permit, or the Title V has not been issued and the facility submits a revised application that would have been subject to the significant permit revision, for a large unit that exceeds Title V thresholds.	Submit CAM monitoring plan in Title V application or request a Significant Modification to an existing Title V permit for units subject to a change requiring CAM.		90 days for significant modification approval or 540 days if CAM submitted in Title V application.
Conditional Major Permit	SC R.61-62.1 Section II(G)	A major source facility can request federally enforceable permit conditions and/or regulations to limit their PTE and become a conditional major source.	Construction Application Request for Conditional Major Permit status	Public notice and 30 day comment period	
Emissions from Process Industries	SC R.62.5, Standard 4	Emissions from the types of processes subject must comply with the maximum allowable PM, total reduced sulfur, SO ₂ , H ₂ S, H ₂ SO ₄ , and opacity limits.	Construction Application	90 days	
Exemptions	SC R.62.1, Section II, Part F	Construction permit exemption thresholds are less than 1 pound of particulate matter (PM) per hour and less than 1000 pounds of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) per month, PTE before control. PTE is the amount of emissions when operating at maximum capacity prior to the effect of a control device. Other exempt sources are boilers < 1.5 X 10 ⁶ Btu/hr, emergency generators, lab hoods, etc. Refer to regulation for a complete listing.	Exemption request letter and supporting documentation (emission calc., MSDS, etc.). Sources are required to demonstrate compliance with Standard 8 for all air toxics emissions.	90 days	Not applicable - No permits necessary if approved.
Fuel Burning Operations	SC R.62.5, Standard 1	Fuel burning operations such as furnace, boiler, device or mechanism used principally, but not exclusively, to burn any fuel for the purpose of indirect heating in which the material being heated is neither contacted by nor adds substances to the products of combustion. SO ₂ emission limits vary by county.	Construction Application	90 days	
General Conditional Major Permits: Textile Greige Mill Sources, Fuel Burning Operations, Hot Mix Asphalt Plants, or Concrete Batch Plants	SC R 61-62.1(G)(7)	Allows similar facilities the option to comply with established federally enforceable permit conditions and/or regulations to limit the operation of their sources and reduce their PTE below conditional major permit thresholds.	General Permit Application	Public notice of approved permit coverage	
Hospital/Medical/ Infectious Waste Incinerator	SC R.62.5, Standard 3.1	Applies to any device, regardless of type or construction, which combusts hospital, medical, or infectious waste. Sources may also be subject to Federal regulations 40 CFR60 Ec. & Ce.	Construction Application Waste Analysis	90 days May require public notice	

*Note: Review days (60, 90, 120, 270) are established by regulation SC R61-30, Environmental Protection Fees, contingent upon complete application.

Table of Applicability, Requirements and Timeframes of State and Federal Air Regulations

Regulation	Reg Cite	Applicability	Requirement	Construction Permit Review and Noticing Timeframe *	Operating Permit Review and Noticing Timeframe*
LAER- Lowest Achievable Emission Rate	SC R.62.5, Standard 5.1	Facilities that emit >100 TPY of actual volatile organic compounds (VOCs) over their 1979 baseline will be required to put on LAER controls and demonstrate that the controls selected meet LAER requirements. Actual emissions are those with the control device.	Construction Application LAER Determination	90 days	
MACT 112(g)- Case-by-Case	SC R.62.63 40 CFR 63	112(g) serves as an interim until a MACT standard is promulgated under NESHAP regulations. Section 112(g) requires a major source of HAPs to undergo Case-by-Case MACT determination.	Construction Application SCDHEC notifies and sends a copy of the NOMA to EPA for review.	105 days, including a public notice and a 30 day comment period	
MACT 112(j)- Equivalent Emission Limitation by Permit	SC R.62.63 40 CFR 63	Section 112(j) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes a mechanism for states to regulate major sources of HAPs, in the event that EPA fails to meet the regulatory deadlines specified in the CAA. Section 112(j) requires major sources of HAPs to apply to the State for revision to their operating permits. The permit revision must contain emission limits or controls equivalent to the limits EPA should have established.	Complete Application	540 days, including a public notice and a 30 day comment period	
(NESHAP) 40 CFR 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants	40 CFR61	A process/operation that emits the pollutants subject to this standard (asbestos, benzene, beryllium, coke oven emissions, arsenic, mercury, radionuclide, radon, or vinyl chloride).	Construction Application	90 days No public comment period	
NESHAP-National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for source categories (MACT Standards) Federal and State Regulation	SC R.62.63 40 CFR63	PTE 10 TPY of a single HAP or 25 TPY of combined HAPs for which a MACT category has been promulgated. (A new process for which the MACT standard has not been promulgated will trigger 112(g).)	Construction Application	105 days	
NSPS-New Source Performance Standards	SC R.62.60 40 CFR60, 63	Applies to new, modified, and reconstructed sources. This regulation provides a list of those NSPS for which delegation has been granted to South Carolina. NSPS may require more stringent compliance requirements (i.e., Boilers >10 MMBTU/hr, etc.)	Construction Application	90 days	
PSD-Prevention of Significant Deterioration	SC R.62.5, Standard 7	PTE 250 TPY (100 if one of the 28 source categories, listed in R.62.5, Standard 7) of any air pollutant subject to the regulation under the CAA. A facility subject to PSD must install Best Available Control Technology (BACT). If a PSD major facility locates within 100 kilometers of a Class I area the facility will have to perform an environmental impact analysis to determine whether the source potentially impacts that Class I area.	Construction Application Air Dispersion Modeling Class I area impact analysis, if in Class I area.	270 days, including a public notice and a 30 day comment period	
Synthetic Minor Permit	SC R.61-621II(H)	Major source facilities for PSD may request to use federally enforceable permit conditions to limit their potential to emit and become a synthetic minor plant. If an application is denied by the BAQ, the facility must submit a complete application or a complete PSD application within 180 days. Also, facilities wishing to avoid 112(g) can request a synthetic minor permit.	Construction Application Request for Synthetic Minor Permit status.	90 days, including a public notice and a 30 day comment period	

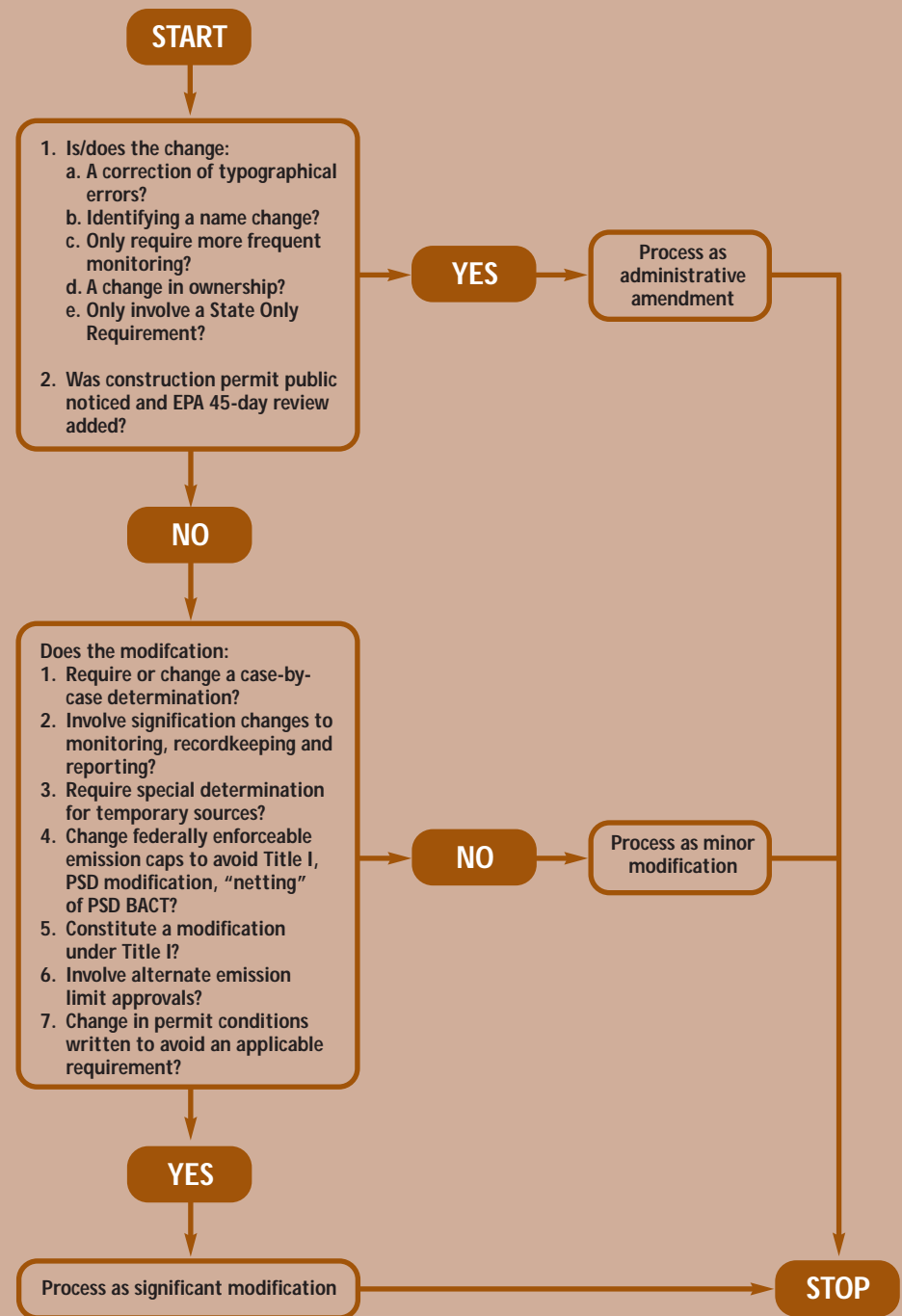
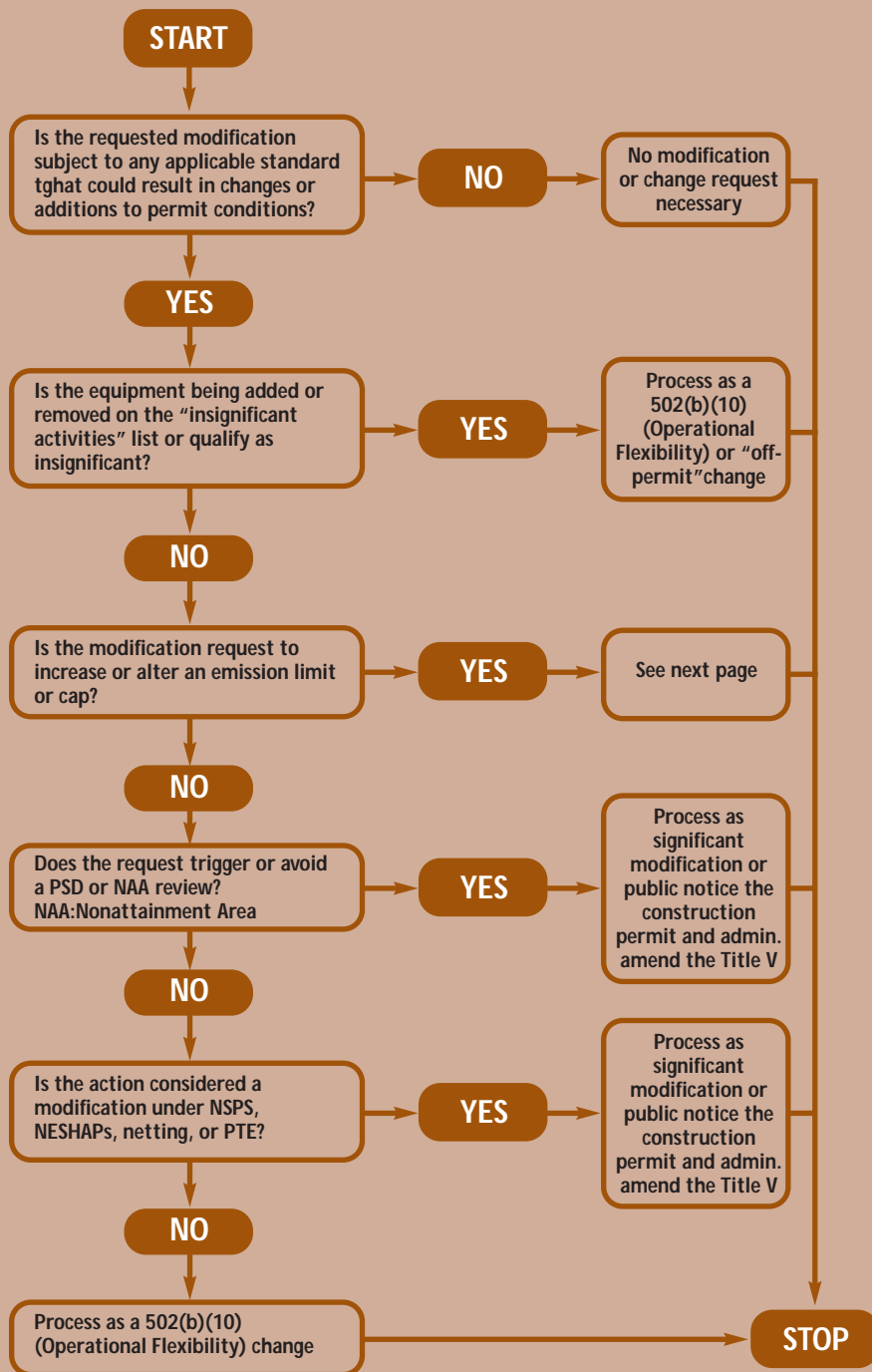
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Regulation	Reg Cite	Applicability	Requirement	Construction Permit Review and Noticing Timeframe *	Operating Permit Review and Noticing Timeframe*
Title V	SC R.62.70	Sources that emit 100 tons per year (TPY) of any criteria pollutant; or 10 TPY of a single hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or 25 TPY combined HAPs.	Title V Application	540 days, including a 30- day public comment period and a 45 day EPA review	New Title V facilities must submit an application within 12 months after the source triggering becoming subject to Title V program. Renewal applications must be submitted at least 6 months prior to the date of permit expiration.
Title V Modifications- Administrative Amendment	SC R.62.70.7(d)	A permit revision that includes: more frequent monitoring or reporting, typographical errors, transfer of ownership or operational control, change of name, address, phone number, or similar administrative change at the facility. A revision includes more frequent monitoring or reporting, requires BAQ notification.	Administrative Amendment Request Form SCDHEC notifies EPA of the proposed change. 45-day EPA review period of PSD/Title V action.	60 days No public comment period.	The source may implement Administrative Amendment changes immediately upon submittal of the request, assuming compliant with SC R.62.1 Section IIE.
Title V Modifications- Operational Flexibility 502(b)(10)	SC R.62.70.7(e)(5)(i)	Allows the facility to make changes without making a permit revision, if the changes are neither modifications under Title I nor changes that contravene an express permit term. Such changes do not include those that would violate applicable requirements or contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions such as, monitoring (including test methods), record keeping, reporting, or compliance requirements. Requires responsible official certification signature.	Minor Modification Request Form- Operational Flexibility No action required by the SCDHEC or EPA. Facility notifies EPA and attaches a copy to the permit.	Give 7-day advance notice prior to operating the change at facility to SCDHEC and EPA No public comment period.	See construction review timeframe.
Title V Modifications- Minor	SC R.62.70.7(e)(2)	Modifications that do not violate an applicable requirement, establish or change a permit condition which was accepted to avoid an otherwise applicable requirement (i.e. limits to avoid Standard 7, limits to avoid Standard 5), and do not involve significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting, and record keeping. Minor modifications are useful for assigning new allowable emissions, and changing parameter ranges, adding NSPS-affected emission units, etc.	Construction Application / Minor Modification Request Form SCDHEC notifies EPA of the application received within 5 days. Within 90 days of receipt of request or 15 days after the end of EPA's 45-day review period, whichever is later-must take action on the application. SCDHEC submits change to EPA for inclusion in the Title V permit.	60- 90 days and no public comment period	If the modification contravenes conditions or limits in an existing permit, the facility cannot start up the modification until the permit is revised. The facility may undertake the proposed change upon submittal of the application to SCDHEC. The facility does so at own risk.
Title V Modifications- Significant Modifications	SC R.62.70.7(e)(4)	No completeness determination on the application is required. These are modifications that involve a significant change in existing monitoring terms or conditions, or a decrease in reporting or record keeping conditions. Significant Modifications are changes in a permit term or condition that was written to allow the source to avoid another applicable requirement. Conditions would include: emissions cap to avoid Title I mod., Section 112(i)(5), and/or other modification (except admin amend.) under Title I, PSD modifications, "net outs" of PSD BACT requirements)	Construction Application and modification request/clarification. 60-270 days allowed by the BAQ after complete application received to issue or deny modification.	60-270 days, including a public notice, 30 day comment period, and 45 day EPA review.	If the modification contravenes conditions or limits in an existing permit, the facility cannot start up the modification until the permit is revised. The facility may undertake the proposed change upon submittal of the Title V application to SCDHEC. Construction permits may be required. The facility does so at own risk.
Toxic Air Pollutions	SC R.62.5, Standard 8	Applicable to sources of toxic air pollutants (TAPs). If potential emissions of any single TAP are 1000lbs/month or greater, a construction permit will be required. Air dispersion modeling is required to determine ambient air concentration of a TAP beyond the plant property line. Maximum allowable concentrations of pollutants are included in SC R.62.5, Standard 8.	Construction Application Air Dispersion Modeling	90 days	
Waste Combustion and Reduction	SC R.62.5, Standard 3	Any facility that burns any wastes other than virgin fuel for any purpose.	Construction Application May require Waste Analysis Air Dispersion Modeling	90 days	

*Note: Review days (60, 90, 120, 270) are established by regulation SC R61-30, Environmental Protection Fees, contingent upon complete application.

South Carolina DHEC Bureau of Air Quality Title V Modification Guidance Flowchart



Total Printing Cost - \$2,410.80
Total Number of Documents - 2000
Cost Per Unit - \$1.21



Bureau of Air Quality



South Carolina Department of Health
and Environmental Control